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The Two Sets of Delegates.

Primary elections at various points, and se to the call of the two parties, are being held throughout the State for the choice of delegates to the Republican Convention which will meet in Rochester on Bept. 9, and to that of the Democrats, to be held in Saratoga eight days later. It does not require a very experienced eye to note that while, on the one hand, the elections for delegates to the Demoeratic Convention are characterized by vigorous, animated, and sometimes turbulent contests for mastery, wherein the members of sundry factions are brought into emulous rivalry, the proceedings of the Republicans are marked by a mechanical sort of dulness which seems, except in a few isolated cases, to overspread the entire State.

A number of timidly self-encouraging Republicans imagine that they discern in this progress of affairs some proof of discord in Democratic ranks and great evidences of harmony among the Republicans. They make a fundamental error. The rivalry among the Democrate, the eagerness of aspirants to be elected delegates, and their willingness to combat for this distinction, are of themselves the best proof and pledge the bright and cheering prospects of the Empire State Democracy this year. A position which is worth winning is always worth battling for, and the conviction, now general, that a sweeping victory awaits the candidates whom the Democracy will nominate at Saratoga in September, is the great reason of the life that animates the factional rivairies among the Democrats in many counties.

There is never much of a struggle for empty and illusive honors, or for unsubstantial rewards in the field of politics. That harmony should prevail and predominate among the Republicans who are still in quest of a candidate for the head of their ticket, is therefore in nowise strange. Such a state of things is always to be seen when candidates are about to be put up to be defeated. Accordingly, the ante-convention strife noticeable on the Democratic side in the contests already waged in several districts is an evidence of the vitality of the party organization and of the alluring prospects of the election. There is nothing in it but suggests to the Democracy encouragement, hope, and confidence.

The Higher Education of Women.

Two ladies of acknowledged competence -Mrs. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER and Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. PORTER-discuss various questions relating to the higher education I women in the latest number of the Forum. Mrs. PALMER, it will be remembered, was formerly President of Wellesley College, and she speaks, therefore, with the authority which comes from long experience. The subject to which Mrs. PORTER particularly addresses herself is the alleged existence of physical hindrances to teaching girls. As might have been expected, she assails the principle laid down by Dr. E. H. CLARKE in his well-known essay on "Sex in Education."

Mrs. PALMER enters on an interesting comparison of the three methods by which the higher education is at present assured to women. In coeducation a woman's study is carried on inside a man's college, in the women's college outside it, in the annex beside it. The specific advantages of each education as it is exemplified at Cornell. Oberlin, and elsewhere consider it wholesome for a girl, in her later teens and early twenties, to be subjected to an impartial judgment, ready to estimate her without swerving, and to tell her as freely when she is silly, ignorant, fussy, or indolent, as her brother himself is told. By the artificialities of society and the enfeebling indulgence extended to pretty ineptitude, any comfortably placed and pleasing girl is pretty sure to be surrounded. Of such influences coeducation is deemed a corrective; it has a tendency to promote independence of mind, individuality of taste. common sense, self-guidance, a disinclination to claim favor, an interest in learning for its own sake, and friendly, natural, unromantic, non-sentimental relations with men. Mrs. PALMER notes that the early fear that coeducation would result in classroom romances has proved to have been exaggerated. Of course the young women at Cornell and Oberlin do marry, but it is submitted that a long and quiet cooperation in intellectual work, and intimate coluterests of the deeper sort, form as solid a basis for a successful marriage as ballroom intercourse or a summer at Bar Harbor.

A woman's college embedies a different and more complex conception: it aims not only to give instruction of the best obtainable quality in as many subjects as possible, but also to make for its students a home and to develop in them other powers than the merely intellectual. All the arrangements of a woman's college have for their direct and conscious aim to build up character, cultivate manners, develop taste, and strengthen health, as well as to provide the means of sound learning. It is doubtless true that a similar development of character results from the training of every college worthy of the name, but, as Mrs. PALMER points out the question is one of directness or indirectness of purpose. The woman's college puts this aim in the foreground, side by side with the acquisition of knowledge. Not only in the selection of the teachers, but in all its appliances, the separate college contemplates a rounded refinement, the cultivation of a sense of beauty, the imparting of correct tastes and general sympathies. Mrs. PALMER has watched for many years the effect of such influences among Wellesley students, and she is confident that no more healthy, democratic, generous-minded, beauty-loving, serviceable society of people exists than a girls' college community. In a word, according to Mrs. PALMER, the choicest product of modern civilization is evolved under such conditions.

With regard to the so-called annex -. which there are examples at Harvard and Columbia, Mrs. PALMER does not seem ! clined to make any definite prediction. To are neither one thing nor the other; they stop short of coeducation and they do not carry out the specific purpose of a woman's college. They represent an experiment whose results, in this country at all events, are as yet undetermined. Should the connection between an annex and the univer-

would have the same right to degrees and to the service of the university professors as do masculine undergraduates, it would, in Mrs. PALMER's opinion, become a question whether the barriers between the men's and the women's lecture rooms could be maintained. At present Mrs. PALMER hesitates, as we have said, to forecast, either favorably or adversely, the efficacy of the annex pian. But she considers it well for the community, in the fluctuating state of public opinion, that there should be more than one method of securing for women the highest intellectual advantages.

As regards the problem raised by Dr. CLARKE's opinion that physiological laws forbid women to engage in severe mental work, Mrs. PORTER asserts that it has been solved by experience - solvitur cundo. Had Dr. CLARKE's book appeared in 1891 instead of 1873, a host of vigorous college alumnæ from Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Cornell, Girton, and Newpham would by their physical aspect have refuted it. "Why," cries Mrs. PORTER, "good Doctor, look at us! Look at the statistics published in a recent number of the Century magazine for information concerning our health as compared with the health of our sisters who are not college bred." Dr. CLARKE thought he had found the secret alike of the imperfect education and of the imperfect health of comfortably placed women in the way nature had made them. Mrs. Ponten insists that the experience of the last eighteen years has shown that, if American young women used to be at once intellectually and physically feeble, it was not because nature had made them so, but because they had made themselves so.

The Pecuniary Punishment of Crime. An International Congress or conference of persons interested in the repression of crime and methods of punishing criminals is in session at Christiania, in Norway. This body has just passed a resolution recommending the imposition of fines in many cases in which offenders are now scutenced simply to imprisonment. The fine, according to the resolution, should be proportioned to the position, which we suppose also includes the wealth, of the criminal. Furthermore, the Congress recommends that when an offender is sentenced to imprisonment, he be allowed to reduce his term of imprisoument by the payment of a fine, which might be made payable in installments.

This idea of the superior utility of fines in the punishment of crime is an old one. BECCARIA, in his celebrated treatise on Crimes and Punishments, said: "Thefts without violence should be punished by fine. He who enriches himself at another's expense ought to suffer at his own." But the distinguished Italian writer added that innamuch as theft is generally the crime of those who have only a bare subsistence, the fittest punishment is ordinarily a term of servitude on the part of the thief. In cases of theft, the exaction of a fine is in the nature of enforced restitution, and this usually constitutes an effective punishment of itself. Such was the opinion of Sir SAMUEL ROM-ILLY, the great English lawyer, who in the early part of this century wrote: "If the restitution of the property stolen, and only a few weeks or even but a few days' imprisonment were the unavoidable consequence of theft, no theft would ever be committed."

When, however, the system of fines is extended to crimes involving violence of any kind, the case in favor of the view of the Christiania conference is by no means so clear. Many a man who would not unwillingly pay a considerable fine for the satisfaction of pulling his neighbor's nose or whipping some personal enemy, would hesitate a long time before thus indulging himself at the expense of even a few days only in prison. The suggestion by the conference that lines should be apportioned to the status of the offender is also one that would involve great difficulties in its practical application.

The Creedmoor Meeting.

The nineteenth annual fail prize meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held on the familiar grounds at Creedmoor luring the coming week. It will be the sec ond meeting to occur under State ownership of the range, a condition of affairs which has proved to be no drawback to the interest felt in the competitions or to their practical value. This year the meeting has been appointed earlier than usual, perhaps in the hope of escaping the drenching rains to which the Creedmoor riflemen have been so accustomed on this occasion for many vesrs. Five days of charming weather, with clear skies and gentle, steady winds would be a somewhat startling delight. The New Jersey prize meeting, held at Sea Girt during the past week, has doubtless had the effect to stimulate rather than abate the interest in Creedmoor, and likewise to make surer the presence of New Jersey teams and teams from the District of Columbia.

The programme this year is based on the old lines. Among the individual matches those known as the Judd, the Wimbledon Cup, the Director's, the Tiffany, the Governor's, the Stewart, the All-comers Military, and the President's Championship have long been familiar. So also are the team matches, which include the New York State and Brigade competitions, the Inter-State and HILLTON matches, while there will be a repetition of the BARNEY WALTHER match, for rifles of any weight and hair triggers, as established last year by the President of the Zeitler Rifle Club. The revolver match

will also, of course, be repeated. But while the element of novelty is lacking in the programme, the records of oldtime honors and close contests keeps for it its customary attraction. Some of the matches also, like the brigade match, will, it is hoped, be more sharply fought than last year, when the Seventh Regiment in the First Brigade and the Twenty-third in the Second won rather too easily. The New York State match was more closely contested, the Twentythird having a margin of only half a dozen points for retaining the trophy it had won n 1889. Major Gans, by his double victory nthe Wimbledon Cup and the Individual Military Championship, also repeated his triumph of the previous year. But the District of Columbia made a pleasing variety in the monotonous record of Massachusetts victories for four successive years, by carrying off the Hilton trophy, with New Jersey just second and New York third. The coming contest for this emblem should accord-

ingly excite much attention. From one cause or another, the hopes entertained at the founding of Creedmoor, that it would prove an American Wimbledon, have not been fulfilled. For a time, to be sure, its progress was worthy to be compared with that of the British range. It could properly enjoy the distinction of a national range in the days when Michigan and even California sent teams to contest the Inter-State match, and not only con tested but won it; when teams from the regular army, representing the Division of the Atlantic, the Division of the Missouri, and the Division of the Pacific, contended for the HILTON trophy, the Division of the Missourl in 1880 winning; when, as in 1874 aity ever become so close that its students | and 1875, matches with the Irish riflemen

were shot at Creedmoor and Dollymount, and when, as in 1876, America, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and even Australia shot in teams of eight each at Creedmoor for the centennial emblem known as the Palms.

But in one sense it was the very success of the famous Long Island range that tended to limit and localize it. The regular army, learning there by experience the enormous value of competitive rifle shooting, both in the zealous and persistent practice which it inspired, and the new devices for accuracy which it suggested, established a complete system of riffs ranges and rifle competitions of its own. The various States also founded their respective ranges for their militia. Thus in instructing the rest of the country how marksmanship should be taught and kept up. Creedmoor really made its distant publis independent of it.

Still, Creedmoor to-day, although owned by the State of New York, remains, as the seat of the annual contests of the National Rifle Association, the only range in the country that can be called national. It would certainly be a gain for the interests of rifle shooting everywhere if it should become the resort not only of individual crack shots from many parts of the country as it still is, but of many State military teams. The Canadians, also, who every year send their best marksmen to England for the July meeting, ought not to overlook the honors and prizes that await them at Creedmour. As for Creedmoor's claims to the support of the American people, in view of what it has added to the efficiency of the National Guard, and hence to the immediately available resources of national defence, they could hardly be exaggerated.

Public Statues.

In another column we copy an article from our interesting contemporary, the Garden and Forest, showing ample qualification on the part of the critic to discuss a subject of very great public importance. It is about public statues. These come to adorn or to afflict a city from various sources; through a genuine public spirit, or through some lesser feeling that springs from motives so limited in active sympathy that it may amount to little more than the gratification of personal affection or vanity. Statues in which all are interested and which stand with unimpeachable propriety in public places are very few. Fortunately they belong generally to the better class of monuments. since arising from a broad appreciation of a man's character or services and of a general desire to perpetuate his memory, the importance of the enterprise and the money available compel the predomination of expert judgment that is respected and the employment of an artist of recognized fit-

ness for the work. If one should set out to hunt for the original and conceiving source of many of our statues, he would find himself when he reached it in the midst of very dubious motives, from which the impulse to render honor to a deserving memory or to increase the artistic adornment of streets and places was very far removed. If an obscure sculptor, with only the ambition to get his name before the public, has a friend who can push his model of some more or less noticeable man, on the understanding that the artist furnishes his great and talented services for nothing, the chances are high of such a disinterested project materializing finally in some public place as the image of a citizen commemorated in bronze under an ostensibly grateful uprising of his former associates Another sort of movement which results

n statues, and whose persistence is always liable at last to break through the ordinary barriers that protect the general interests with regard to art and to the apportionment of monumental honors, may arise in some special body of citizens possessed of reasons particular and personal for expressing their estimation of a public man. An example of this is seen in the statue to the late SAMUEL S. Cox in Astor place. There was no more earnest and steadfast friend and champion of Mr. Cox than THE SUN, and his memory would have been pleasantly cherished by his country, and especially by the citizens of New York, in any event. But the letter carriers, in a feeling of peculiar gratitude to him for his services to them, accepted the doubtless gratuitous design by Miss LAWson for a bronze statue of Mr. Cox, and gratefully raised money to have it made. This model was so vicious in art and so unfit to be admitted among a city's ornaments that the committee before whom such matters have to be submitted in New York city, consisting of the President of the Metropolitan Museum, the President of the National Academy of Design, and the President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, promptly rejected it as unworthy of exhibition. But the letter carriers, still bent upon accomplishing their purpose to testify to their feeling toward Mr. Cox, and through this identical statue, invoked the Board of Aldermen, and finally obtained a site beyond the Jurisdiction of the proper Art Committee, and the statue stands to-day, an offensive warning against all works of similar history. It is, in truth, no honor to Mr. Cox and in no wise creditable to its promoters. In this country, also, where so many nationalities come to be represented, the newcomers long to see some rem-

iniscence of their native land, and turn to a monument of its most comspicuous man. There are various such monuments of distinguished foreigners, some bad and some good.

It would be impossible to criticise all public monuments by the standard of the great statues of the world. The latter are very few, yet the effect of those selected justi and with a decent regard to the public estimates and interest is, as a rule, most encticial and admirable. But the critic in the Gurden and Forest, who speaks so seriously and intelligently upon this important matter, illuminates the soundness of the general principle that should be observed in setting up statues, namely, that though many may come few should be chosen.

Ever since, in the early part of the year, the Atlantic steamship companies were com-pelled to take undesirable immigrants back to Europe, they have been striving to devise soms means by which they may be relieved from the expense and trouble to which they were thus subjected. Some of the companies are more careful than they used to be in observing the terms of our immigration laws, and two or three of them have made provision for a certain kind of inspection of steerage passengers before taking them on board. It is now reported that all the companies are in layor of system of official inspection of steerage passeugers in European ports by the Consule of the United States, and that they will take concerted action to secure the adoption of this system. But what about the feasibility of the project? The small body of American Consuls in Europe could not make even the most casual inspection of the immigrants who. or the past few years, have been coming here at the rate of half a million a year. As Senater CHANDLES, the Chairman of the Senate Com-mitte on Immigration, recently said, our con-

sular force would have to be a hundred times greater than it now is in order to perform the duty in question, the expense of which to our

We apprehend that the steamship companies themselves will have to provide, as some of them have siready partially provided, for passenger inspection in European ports, and that they will still be liable to incur expense and trouble by bringing here immigrants who are excluded from our ports by our laws.

"ANDREW D. WHITE would make a nice, dig-nified, and ornamental candidate for Ocvernor of New York, but he could not be elected, and therefore he should not be nominated." This is the opinion of a distant Republican

observer, the Globe-Democrat, but our esteemed St. Louis contemporary should not ake the Republican situation in New York so seriously. The first rank of Republican canlidates having declined and fled from the honor of a nomination, the final nomines will nardly be intended for victory.

The late James Bussell, Lowell, made an interesting remark when, in speaking of political parties, he said that " one party was in and wished to stay there, while the other party was out and didn't wish to stay there." This remark is applicable to the whole country. and to all the States of the Union, and to every locality in each of the States.

While so much is said about feminine dress reform, we have not yet heard of any attractive suggestion of change in the garb of the other sex. Even when Miss KATE FIELD proposes knee breeches for men. we feel unable to support the proposition, though we give due weight to her opinions on the subject. Only a few other changes have been mooted. and they refer merely to slight improvements in the style of the trousers or the vest or the coat. As a matter of fact, the masculine garl of these times is convenient.comfortable, and in every way serviceable, and it need not be expensive. A great variety of material can be used in its construction; it may be made of goods of various colors and shades of color; and it may be shaped to suit the wearer and the fashions of the hour. In short, the costume now worn by men is possessed of very many merits, and even the most radical dress reformers are unable to say much against it.

The addresses that have been delivered during the past few days by the foreign delegates to the International Congress of Geologists now holding its sessions in Washington have shown that they possess a thorough knowledge of the geology of the United States. The delegates from Russia, Roumania, Norway. Portugal, and other European countries appear to be as familiar with it as though it had been the study of their lives. Science knows no bounds, and the scientific men of the world deal with themes of universal scope.

Well and wisely was it said by the dressmaker of Marie Antoinette, when her Majesty clamored for something new in fashion. Madame, there is nothing new except the the dressmaker that something very like this had been said before her by King Solomon. His was the remark of a bored and jaded man and monarch. She spoke from minute observation as a practical woman. What she said just now bombarding heaven for rain, as it was of flounces and furbelows. All their "thunder" is stolen from the experiments which half a century ago made the name of Prof. Espy of Philadelphia famous. His "Philosophy of Storms" was published at Boston in 1841, and his theories had the honor of a favorable report from a committee of the French Academy of Sciences. Of this committee ARAGO was a member, and BABINET drew up the report. Prof. Espr. who was a Philadelphian, got his hint as to the relation between concussions of the air and showers of rain from watching the weather on several successive Independence Days. In those times Americans burnt more gunpowder and made more racket with it on the Fourth of July than in these degenerate days. But Prof. Espr's investigations ild not lead him to recommend large investments in explosives as an economical conscience and not a speculative crank.

The reports from Minnesota as to the damage done to the crops by the recent change in the weather there, show that the frost "went in streaks" over the State, killing the wheat in some localities, nipping the buckwheat in some and damaging the corn in others, while in far the greater part of the State it was but slightly felt. The harvest record of Minnesota for this year will not be far below the highest estimate that has yet been made of it.

We have already spoken of the appeal that has been made to this country by the President of Liberia. The Government of the United States cannot establish a protectorate over the Liberian republic and cannot undertake to defend its territory against the encreachments of foreign powers. The Liberians must themselves uphold the independence of their country, maintain its rights, insist that France and England shall not trespass upon its soil, and request them to respect the authority of its President. We hope that Liberia will enjoy good fortune, but the American Government cannot enter upon a crusade

A philanthropic correspondent favors us with a sketch of a project which he has drawn up for the relief of the Russian peasants who are suffering from starvation, and he tells us that he believes it to be the duty of the generous American people who are gathering unusually bountiful harvests this year, and who have assisted other countries in times of need, to do something for the benefit of their Russian brethren. We apprehend that his project of the Russian empire in which the distress is reported to be most serious is in the region of the Ural Mountains, where there are no railfor Americans to send provisions. In the next place, the Czar's Government has the power to command the resources that are needed for the relief of those of its people who are suffering from famine, and it has not given any sign of a desire to obtain assistance from any foreign country. We have no doubt, however, that there are benevolent societies in St. Petersburg to which our correspondent may send any contribution, and it is probable that information concerning them can be obtained from the Russian Minister in Washington or the Russian Consul in New York.

A Decline in Western Ents.

The Grand Rapids Morning Press quotes a report that the level of Lakes Mi-bigan and fluron is now several feet lower than it used to be, and says it is claimed that this low level has come with the despening of the channel through the St. Chair flats. It sakes if it we true tust the rainfall upon the watershed of the great takes has been less for the last flive years than formerly, and hints that if not the cause must be found in the deepening of the water on the St. Clair flats, it is asserted by Gen. Fee that the operations of the intributes to a lessened rainfall. His view of the case is fully borne out by the meteorological records kept in this city. They give the following as the number of laches of raintail or its equivalent at Chicago during each of the last ten years:

Pear. Rain | Year. Rain. | From the Chicago Tribune.

Fed. Hain | Year. | Hain | Year. | 1881. | 44.18 | 1984. | 1882. | 41.34 | 187. | 187. | 45.65 | 187. | 187. | 45.65 | 187. | 187. | 45.65 | 187. | 188. | 44.77 | 187. | 188. | 44.77 | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | 187. | Average 42.07 Average......

The Weather Debating Society. There are now so many cloud-compelling rain pro-ducers turning up that any opulent person who is in-terested in the weather can hire one of them for his own convenience. But suppose a man who would like to enjoy a shower on a warm afternoon orders his cloud compeller to produce one as a time when his next door neighbor desires to take a walk in his garden under the aussine, what will casus? Will the rain producer be liable to be sued for damages by his neighbor, or will the case be estiled by arbitration? These questions are fit to be taken up by the Westher Debating Society now that so many rain producers are

offering their services at a low price.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

search to be Made for Historical Records

in the Archives of the Catholie Church. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-At the request of the Latin American Bureau of the World's Columbian Exposition, Cardinal Gibbons has rejuested the proper officers of the several religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church. oth in Europe and America, to cause their archives to be searched for historical records searing upon the discovery and settlement of the New World. It is known that every ship

that left Spain, beginning with the first voyage of Columbus, carried among its crew a priest or friar, and that these missionaries made voluminous reports to the heads of their different orders, very few of which were ever published. It is believed that the archives of the Church are filled with valuable historical material. The quadricentennial of Columbus revives interest in the early history of the continent, and Cardinal Gibbons has undertaken the work with great ceal. The Very Rev. E. V. Boursaud of the Society of Jesuits, the President of Woodstock

seal. The very fiev. E. V. Boursaud of the Society of Jesuits, the President of Woodstock College, Mary'and, has also entered into the search with interest and is now corresponding with the heads of the orders in Rome and eisewhere on the subject.

Mr. Juan Bautista Pembo of Colombia is making an extensive collection of cinchena trees for the World's Fair, and will put un machinery on the grounds to show how quinine is made.

The Academy of Medicine at Bogota, Colombia, has addressed a circular to the medical profession and to all chemists throughout Colombia, asking them to collect and prepare exhibits of all the medicine plants in Colombia for exhibits of all the medicine plants in Colombia for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Lieut Lomiy, Commissioner to Colombia, reports that the Papai Nuncio at Bogota is taking a great interest in the World's Fair at Chicago, and has prepared a circular, to be sent to the Catholic colleges throughout Colombia, soliciting their coloperation in collecting exhibits of the resources and industrice of the country to be exhibited at Chicago. This movement will enlist all the parish priests in the work of making the collections.

Mr. Julio Raolnes, a photographer of Bogota, has been employed by the Government of that republic to take 1,000 photographic views throughout the country for exhibition at the World's Fair.

AN UPHEAVAL IN CANADI. A General Election Likely to Occur at an Early Day.

TORONTO, Aug. 29 .- There have been rumors during the past few days of a general Dominion election at an early date, and this morning the Globe PATS:

"The agents of the Conservative party are flocking to Ottawa to plan for a redistribution of the constituencies and to perfect preparations for an early appeal to the people. This of the plans and movements of the Conservative forces. A redistribution measure will be introduced during the present Parliamentary session, and the Abbott Government will go to the country just as soon as the voters' lists are completed and their plans are ripe for the appeal. I is probable that the election will come on during the latter part of December or early in January.

in January.

"There are two reasons assigned for the decision that has been reached. One is that many followers of the Government fear very scendalous revenitions. The other is that Governor-General Stanley has made streng remons rances against the retention in Oilice of a Government which, it is proved, was elected by bold and flagrant corruption and which has tolerated wholesale thieving in the public departments and made the name of Canada a scandal and a byword."

ACCIDENT IN THE CATSKILLS.

Two New Yorkers Lose Their Way and

One Falls Down a Steep Precipice. CAIRO, N. Y., Aug. 29 .- Mr. Stoddart, a rising young lawyer of New York, son of the popular Madison square actor, accompanied by Mr. Timmons, was making an ascent of the Catskills in this neighborhood, when they were surprised by a rainstorm, and lost their way in the dense wood growing near the summit of the mountain. As they were wandering around, endeavoring to find a path, Mr. Timmons fell down a steep precipies. Mr Stoddart made all haste to reach him, much danger and difficulty attending the descent, and found him insensible and bleeding from severe wounds on the head. In a short time Mr. Timmons recovered consciousness, and then it was found that, in addition to other injuries, his right arm was broken. Had he not encountered bushes in the course of his fall he must have been instantly killed.

The two friends remained toge her exposed to the inclement weather until daybreak. Then Mr. Stoddart procured assistance from a neighboring farmhouse, whither the sufferer was taken, and medical assistance promptily secured, Mr. Timmons is progressing alowly, and it will be some time before he will be able to be removed to the city. Timmons fell down a steep precipice

An Appeal Against the Salvation Army. To the Epiton or the Sux-Sir: As a constant reader of The Star for Officen years past, may I venture to ask for a little sunlight in the interest of suffering humanity, or that portion of it resident in West Forty-afth street near the old Armory building, which is now, and has been since last winter, a "Darracke" or meeting rooms of the Saivation Army, so called.

Does not the protection of the city authorisies extend

o such of our citizens as may now, after six or eight conths of tolerance of a public nuisance in the hape of this Salvation Army, desire a little rest from the constant dinning of hallelojah songs into their sars? In other words, when a matter becomes a public nuisance, whether under the suise of religion or otherwise, is there no redress or abatement? If so, will you kindly give the modus operand to obtain it?

This Salvation Army contingent, all of whom by the way, seem blessed with good lings, commence their operations nightly about no clock and from then until 10 octock the residents of this neighborhood are regaled with a choice assortment of antiquaries handed down to posterity, many of which have grown "whisters" long ago, and rendered in senterna sense, and the tired or sick who may desire to obtain a limit sleep must woo the godders in vasif for it until nearly midnight and until this coterie of strong voiced singers (1) see it to give the neighborhood a respite for another day.

On Sanday morning, when one gets settled in joyful anticipation of the good things in Sanday's Noy, the din anticipation of the good things in Sanday's Noy, the din height souce more bright and early, and is kept up until moon, and with the short an intermission ait the afternoon and until nearly time for the evening "show" to begin.

Another feature, and none the less uppleasant, is the their ears! In other words, when a matter becomes a

hood and ublit nearly time for the evening "anow" to begin.

Another feature, and none the less unpleasant, is the crowd of haodium—haif grewn boys and girls—attracted to this locality nightly, and the course talk, and ribald, and of times obscure is alterage which they use ribald, and of times obscure is alterage which they use our block seems powerless to check, and the part of Forty-fifth street, from being a pleasant abiding place, once almost rural in its evening quietule, has become an areas each evening almost burdering upon the discretely. This is the effect. The flaivation army is the cause. an arena each evening almost burdering upon the disorderly. This is the effect. The Entration army is the
cause.

"Old Hundred" and "Coonting the wever beautinit when properly rendered in proper place, pariate
very much of the "chestnut" order when given every
night and three times Sunday by accorded of "howling
dervisess" I voice the opinion of all, or nearly all, the
residents in our block.

Our or the Suffaction.

Jewish Notes.

The Santtarium for Hebrew Children is well supported y the Jewish residents of New York. According to Jewish estimates, the number of Jews in this city is now between Mt (O) and 102120.

The Temple Emaun Et in this city will be reopened for service next Saturday, when the Rev. Dr. Gotthell will preach there.
The Jews hereabout have been pleased by the action

of the courts in promptly punishing the "whisker pulling" urchins who had begun to annoy them. There are now promising reports from the managers of several of the projects for establishing Jewish colo-nies in New Jersey and other parts of the country. During the present summer Jewish immigrants from tuesta have been arriving in New York at the rate of Russia have been arriving in New York at the rate of 2,0 O weekly, and the newcomers during the year thus far have been over 50,000 men, women, and children. A Jewish tables from Russia lasac Resemblin, aged 40 arrived at this port last Monday accompanied by his wife, aged 45, and their twenty-four children, the ages

of whom ranged from 2 to 25 years, according to the record at the Barse Office.

The widow of Julian May, formerly a Jewish banker in New York, recently subscribed \$1,000 to the funds of the Homan Cathelic Orphan Asylum. \$1,000 to the funds of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and \$3,000 to the funds of various Jewish charitable institutions. The Jewish Messenger of this city asks impatiently. "When will the Jewish question cases to be discussed by the papers ?" It will be discussed by the people and the papers as long as it is a living question of impor-tance to the country. It has been under discussion in all the countries of Europe ever since the Czar began to expel the Jews from Russia.

The Jewish Messenger protests against the tendency of the new Jewish immigrants to form a Chetto or Jewish quarter on the east side of New York, where they must live in wretchedness and breed pestience. It says that some plan must be adopted, and quickly adopted to prevent the hudding of the Jews here according to their ancient habits and manners. The Jewish leaders here are desirous that steps shall

be taken to check the tendency of the Jawish immi-grants from Russia to cluster in one section of the city. East Broadway has become the centre of a region that is very largely Jawish, and in which Hebraw sign-boards are everywhere to be seen. It is a dangerous concestion, according to Raphi Basace. congestion, according to Rabbi Isaacs.

R. s. V. P. "Pana," said Willie, "will you tell me something ?"

"What is the rate of portage on a mailed hand !"

MONUMENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

The Need of Careful Supervision to Avoid Impositions Upon the Public.

From Garden and Forest. More and more, as the years go by, the ques

alors and moved in the placing of states, and clors involved in the placing of states, and city squares must attract serior interests on from all who have the control interests on the committee of interests of the committee of the committe not likely that our Park will ever be deprived of a work of even a reasonable degree of excellence, while it is likely that for many years to come Joolish and grotesque monuments will be offered to it in ever-ingreasing numbers. The streets and parks of a great city ought to be guarded against the intrusion of bad works of art even more carefully than the apartments of a public museum; for while hundreds er even thousands of persons may daily visit the museum, tens of thousands must whether they will or not daily look on objects set under the open sky.

The Probabilities Concerning It-Its Bifort From the Banning Herald, Aug. 15.

The following is the correct report of the status of Balton Lake as received by us last status of Balton Lake as received by us last night:
For the past two weeks the water has been gradually subsiding at an average of about a quarter of an inch a day. Last Tuesday night there was a gale blowing from the southeast which forced the water up several hundred feet on the beach, but as the wind calmed down the water receded. At 7 o'clock this evening the water is lower than ever before.

We hear from Carter at Hail Hanlon's that the river has risen a little in the past few days, and some water, but not much, is flowing out toward the desert. He is certain there will be no more rise in the Salton lake until the Gilarise in the winter. These cloudburst in Arizona and the mountains around the desert may elevate the lake temporarily, but the big rise will come in the winter.

From the Los Angeles Herala.

From the Los Angeles Herald.

A despatch from San Bernardino announces a repetition of cloudbursts and freshets in the vielnity of Hediands; also a considerable fall of rain at Cuesmonga. The opinion is gaining ground that these abnormal viestations are the result of the new lake in the desert. No such phenomenal fails of rain in the valleys and cloudbursts in the mountains have been known before in the history of the section. Clouds are constantly gathering above the newly formed lake, and these are carried westerly and dashed against the mountains or collapsed by currepts of fresh air.

If this new climatic development is to eminate and increase in the volume of its raifall, the question of irrigation for the affected territory may solve itself without help from the Federal Government. The dryssacon may become a relic of the past and a regularly recurring rainfall in midsummer may present questions in husbandry that will revolutionize the productive industries of the section affected.

The Negro as a Worker.

Prom the St. Louis Republic.

The efficiency of the negro as a skilled worker, as a factory operative, and as a free laborer generally, is a question of general interest, especially interesting to the Southern States. The Tracesman recently sent out to extensive employers in the South a circular asking the following questions, among others: What degree of efficiency do you find in common and skilled negro labor as compared to white labor in like work.
 Do you intend to continue the employment of negro labor:

d. Are your negro laborers improving in efficiency?

d. Are your negro laborers improving in efficiency?

Thint succet has such succetaint as the younger generation has accusted on them as laborers.

Love it add to or detrect from a negro's efficiency as a laborer. In your opinion, to educate bim?

The replies received indicate that the wages now paid the negroes in the South equal, if they do not exceed, the average wages of white factory operatives, as shown by the census of 1880. The negroes, moreover, are as yet generally exempt from the curse of child labor in mines or factories. The summary of answers received to its questions is thus given by the Tradesman:

received to its questions is thus given by the Pracesman:

Realizes were recrived from 100 persons residing in all the Southern States and employing 7.30% colored workers, of whom 105 are reported to be skilled laborers. The lightest wages reported as paid to a skilled laborers of the state of the wages of skilled laborers as shown by these wages not skilled laborers as shown by these replies, are \$1.50 per day. The highest wages received by maskined laborers as shown by these replies, are \$1.50 per day, the lowest do cents per day.

The realist of the four day.

The relief of the realist of the state of the state of efficiency do you find in common and skilled nerro labor as commissed to white labor in like work? I are not so guerral as are the answers of lifts of the original workers are in difference as to their capacity of the state of the color of the other originated with white laborers. 30 cm 100 realizes are continued in the state of the color or of the other originated with white laborers and she mployers of 3.214 persons prefer them to white men in the same capacity.

To the incourty, Those it add to the nearly affects of the state of the state of the state of the same capacity.

negroes prefer them to white then in he same capacity. To the inquiry, "loss it add to the negro's efficiency to aducate oim." The answers are very interesting. To questions 7 and 8 concerning that topic, there were received 15a sin-wers, most of which were quite brief. Imployers, thirty in number, having 2. it iconered employers, and the amount of aducation which the powers are the samount of aducation which the them, and that it "adult on the limitency of a negro in aducate him." The destreas the interest of a negro in aducate him. "The destreas and private and threen, and size were to 1st colored mean and mineral six employers, having 3.50 employers of the negro axe, are of the onition that such education as the younger of the solored race have received has not been for benefit to them and that generally speaking. "It detracts from a nearo's efficiency to educate him."

This leaves no doubt that the negro is be-coming capable of doing better work, and that where the opportunity is given him to do skilled labor, as it is in the South, he is capable of developing so as to improve it.

He Wasn't Ov. "Send me up a cocktall." said the guest at a Maine

Can't do it, sir-but I'll get you some ink," said the "I don't want any ink "

"Fay, I guess you never tried our ink, did you !"

Few remedies after sixty years trial and constant use retain their position as the best vet such is the case with for 10 abytes Foole errattings. Whether as a tonic or a remedience in a desired and decangements of the stomach to children, it is simply invaluable, and as a worm remedy it is one of the most sade and best. Sold by all druggests—Ads.

Paul Smith's Station in 13 hours via New York Con trai Through sleepers. See time table -- Ally.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor's ball Monday night opened the weak's festivities at Newport, and had all the beauty and success that characterize the distinguished hostess's entertainments. Given the best people, the smartest gowns, the biggest and showlest jewels. in a spacious mansion replete with architectural and decorative beauty, and it is not altogether difficult to make an entertainment that will call forth applause from the earefully selected multitude bidden to enjoy it. The night was warm, but no one seemed to know it. Flowers bloomed in orderly confusion, tapestries, pictures, and statuary lent their aid, and the lily pond, which seems to have been invented and introduced by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt at the first ball of the sesson, exhaled its fragrant coolness, and with wreaths, garlands, and plaques transformed the stately apartments into bowers of summer freshness. Every belle and beauty had kept back a new gown for the occusion and the cotilion, led by Mr. Dyer and Mrs. Orme Wilson, who came over from New London for the occasion, was very fair to sea.

The hostess herself never looked better She wore a mauve and white costume with just a sufficiency of diamonds to establish her identity, but without any undue display. Mrs. Wilson looked extremely well in a primrose-colored gown, with a glitter of diamonds on her hair, arms, and corsage. She seems to have inherited to a greater degree than Mrs Astor's other daughters her mother's love of precious stones and wears them in profusion at all evening functions, although on other occasions her taste in dress runs rather in the direction of severe simplicity. Mrs. Astor adhered to her established cum

tom of giving her ball on a Monday evening, because it is the night always preferred by experienced entertainers on account of the rest and refreshment of the preceding Sunday. That it interfered with the Casino dance was unconsidered, as it has been by all ball givers except Mrs. Vanderbilt this summer. The annibling, for one can call it nothing else, that the Casino ballroom has received this season from leaders of the amart set is unaccounted ble, except as the result of some previous shortcoming on the part of that pretty dancing place or its governors. The social mills grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small and those who have the temerity to oppose the powers ruling temporarily over society's realm must be clad in an armor of independence. The Casino, however, can stand the strain,

and if its orchestra has played this summer mainly for strangers and outsiders, another season will see it claim its own again. The exhibition of living pictures was the event of Wednesday evening and drew an immense aroud to the Casino theatre, although, in nothing but a panorama of living moving pletures. Among many that filled the audience with admiration was the graceful group of the "Ladies' Waidegrave." who were personated by Miss Berryman, Miss Winthrop, and Miss Cushing, and the "Portrait of a Venetian Lady," by Parls Bordone, in which Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter was simply exquisite. The picture-like face of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer was seen to great advantage in Vigie Le Brun's portrait by Reynolds of the "Ladies Montogomery." in which Mrs. Porter also took part, Cards are out from Mr. Robert J., Hargous for the marriage of his sister, Miss Sailie Jeannette Hargous, to Mr. Duncan Elliott, at all Saints' Chapel, Newport, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at noon. They are accompanied by invitations from Mr. and Mrs. De Forest to a wedding breakfast at their cottage at 1 o'clock. Newspaper reports to the contrary notwith-

standing, the Hitchcock-Eustis wedding, at

Beverly Farms, had no attendants from New port besides the bridegroom's parents and denburg. Nevertheless, the Gloucester coas has become this summer a dependence of Newport, very much as Newport is a depend ence of New York. Beveral coaching trips between the localities have already been made and more are planned for this week. One day is usually devoted to the drive over, another day to a trip to Gloucester on Mr. Eustis's coach, and the third day to the return journey. To save time and fatigue, the railroad is used Taunton, and the coaches taken and left there. As soon as the Newport gayeties are over Lenox and Tuxedo will take their turn. Lenox. however, scarcely requires an influx of the Newport crowd to set her ball in motion. She is sufficient unto herself in wealth, beauty, and means and appliances for enjoyment. Already the cottagers are returning from their seaside outings. The mistress of Elm Court is re-ostablished in her beautiful home, after a few Mr. J. Woodward Haven has completed his arrangements for the subscription dances, and Mr. Joseph Burden, who has the tennis tour nament in charge, has already announced the

As boating is now the special fad of Berkshire, it is seriously contemplated to have a boat instead of a tub parade this year. The skiffs, canoes, and various other picturesque craft that are arriving every day at Lake Mabkeenac would produce a lovely effect, decked with wreaths and garlands, and manned by pretty women in picturesque dress. "Youth at the prow and pleasure at the helm." with abundant dollars as ballast, would make a finer show than the time-honored pony carts. go-carts, and vehicles of all sorts and kinds hat have been dressed up and turned out year after year. Moreover, since Bar Harbor has attempted to outdo Lenox and steal its thunder in the matter of flower parades, even although she may have failed ignominiously in her piratical effort, yet it would better become the queen of the Berkshires to retire from the field and rest upon her former triumphs.

The season at Bar Harbor, however, has been

s charming one. Balls, dinner dances, musi-

7th of September for the first games.

cales, theatricals alternating with riding driving, and canoing parties, have followed each other with the utmost rapidity, and yet no one looks fagged or tired. The buoyancy of the atmosphere in clear weather acts like champagne upon the nerves and spirits, and with very much more lasting results. All sorts of novelties have been conceived and carried out for the amusement of the gay world. The charity dances at Roddick's, over which Mrs. Gerard. Mrs. F. R. Jones, and other married ladies presided, were of grace and lovely effects, and are not likely to be forgotten by those who saw them. The amateur theatricals were admirably well Turpin covered themselves with glory in the Spanish Serenade." and Miss Enid Hunt's artistle management of stage setting added not a little to the charm of the piece. The trymkans races, in which J. W. Gerard, Jr., and Clyde Hunt came off chief winners of cups and honors. afforded immense amusement to those who could remain outside in thunder, lightning, and in rain to watch the grotesque per-formances. And, indeed, it would be difficult to suggest any form of amusement that the dwellers at Bar Harbor have not enjoyed.

In view of all the gayety and racketing that have been going on continuously on this side of the Atlantic for the last six weeks, one cannot but smile to read of Anglo-American balls at Aix les Bains, St. Moritz, and Hombourg, and of the immense number of our country people who have been conspicuous at them. Hombourg Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselach Mrs. Griswold Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Ebine lander Stewart were associated with German princesses and English ladies in the manages ment of a very successful dancing function, at which many New Yorkers assisted.

In the regions of perpetual snow that surround St. Moritz Americans have been doing their duty bravely in the social way, and here the beautiful Mrs. Parker Deacon, Mrs. Augustos Jay, Miss Stauffer. Miss McClellan Meredith Howlands, and Miss Pierpont Morgan have been conspicuous.

At Aix les Bains Mrs. Rond de has been giving Mrs. J. C. Ayer her preliminary lessons capturing the good will and good graces of English grandees, while Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cannon have moved on to Langen-Schweis-bach for the benefit of iron baths and water